

**LIVE**



राष्ट्रीय परीक्षा एजेंसी  
National Testing Agency  
Excellence in Assessment

# UGC-NET 2021

**Type of  
Research  
Aptitude**

**NET अब  
दूर नहीं**



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**NET+GATE**

**Google Student**

**1+ Year Online teaching**



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1. Baisc computer
2. Web development
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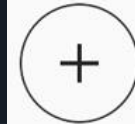
Jaipur, Rajasthan

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# UGC-NET 2021

11  
AM

**1<sup>st</sup> Paper**

07  
PM

**MCQ**



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09  
AM

**Current GK**



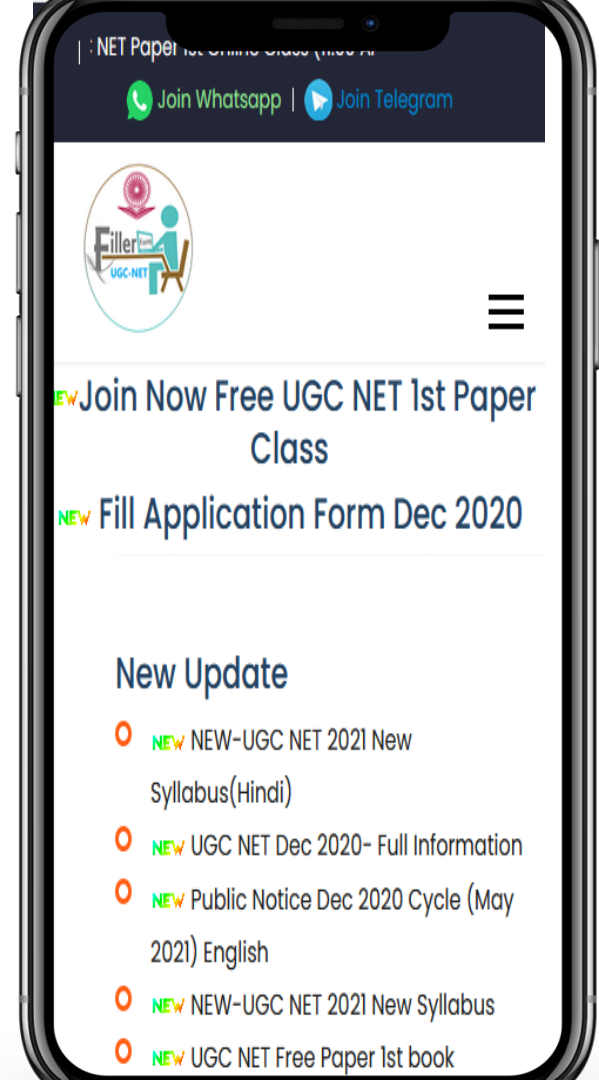
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**LIVE**



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National Testing Agency  
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# UGC-NET 2021

## Daily Current Affairs

18- February



Time- 9:00 AM

4

जिस-जिस पर ये जग हँसा है,  
उसीने इतिहास रचा है...



## Unit-II

### Research Aptitude

- Research: Meaning, Types, and Characteristics, Positivism and Post-positivistic approach to research.
- Methods of Research: Experimental, Descriptive, Historical, Qualitative and Quantitative methods.
- Steps of Research.
- Thesis and Article writing: Format and styles of referencing.
- Application of ICT in research.
- Research ethics.



# 1.Fundamental Research

## मौलिक शोध

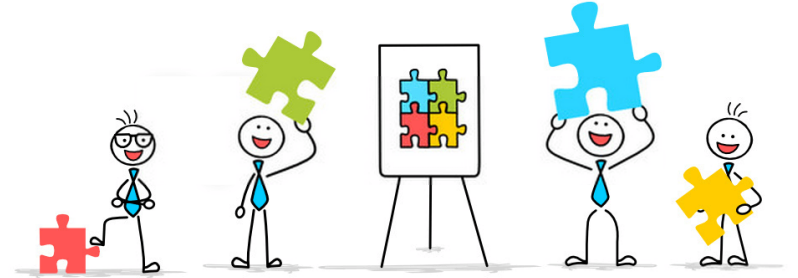
Known as **Pure** and **Basic** Research

Developing **Theories**

It is used for **Generalizing**

The **existing** Knowledge Basic

**Darwin's** theory of evolution is an example of fundamental research.



1. शुद्ध और बुनियादी अनुसंधान के रूप में जाना जाता है
2. सिद्धांतों का विकास करना
3. इसका उपयोग सामान्यीकरण के लिए किया जाता है
4. मौजूदा नॉलेज बेसिक
5. डार्विन का विकासवाद का सिद्धांत मौलिक अनुसंधान का एक उदाहरण है

## 2. Applied Research

लागू शोध



## 2. Applied Research

### लागू शोध

- I. **Marketing and medical research** are examples of applied research.
- II. Adding to knowledge is not the only **aim**.
- III. It aims at **collection of data** for verifying existing theories and models.
- IV. is useful because it provides convincing evidence to the usefulness of basic research or theory.
- V. **Solve Problems**
- VI. **Technology**
- VII. It used for any **Social** and **Business** issue

## 2. Applied Research

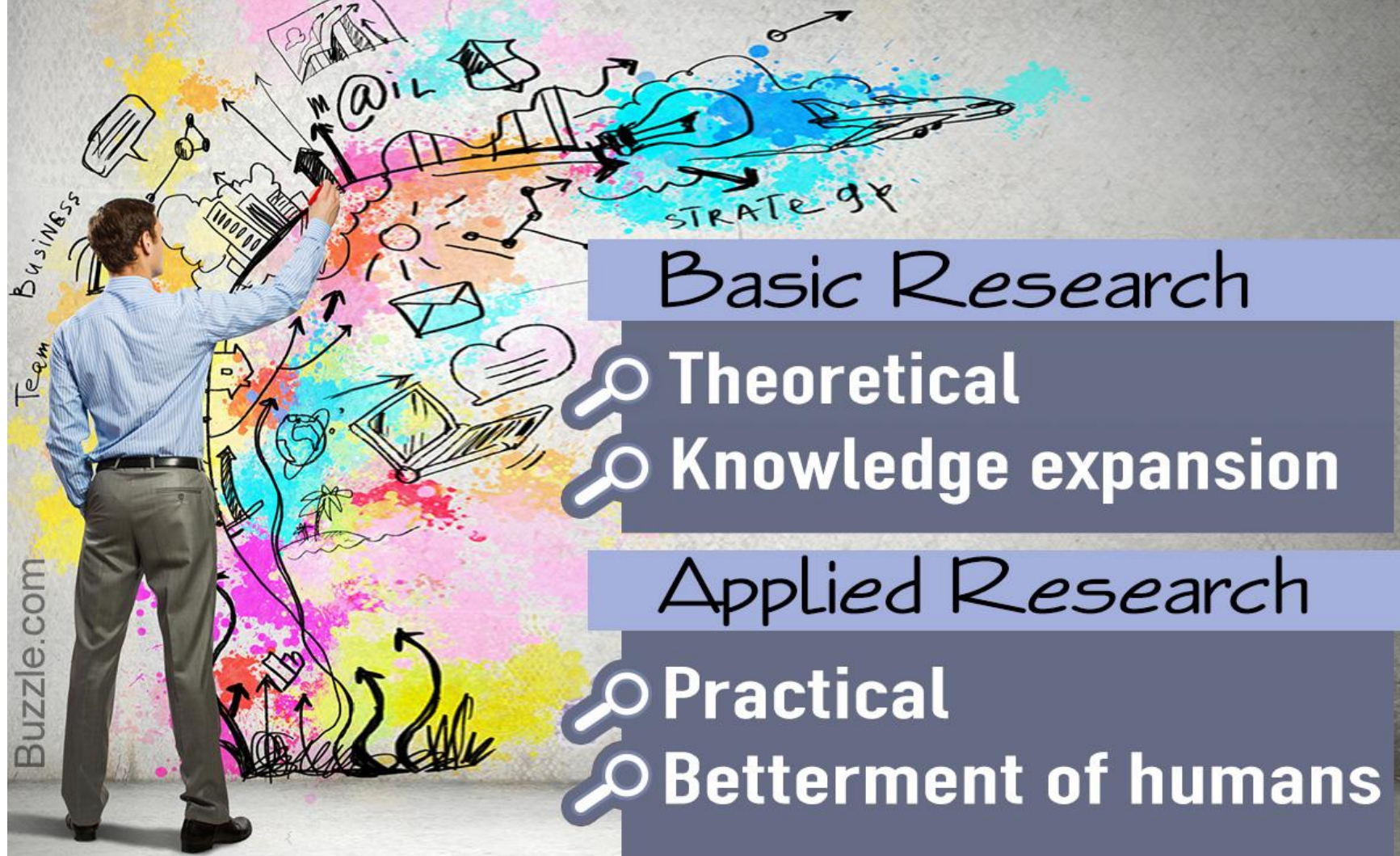
### लागू शोध

1. विपणन और चिकित्सा अनुसंधान अनुप्रयुक्त अनुसंधान के उदाहरण हैं।
2. ज्ञान को जोड़ना एकमात्र उद्देश्य नहीं है।
3. इसका उद्देश्य मौजूदा सिद्धांतों और मॉडलों के सत्यापन के लिए डेटा का संग्रह है। उपयोगी है क्योंकि यह बुनियादी अनुसंधान या सिद्धांत की उपयोगिता के लिए ठोस सबूत प्रदान करता है।
4. समस्याओं का समाधान
5. प्रौद्योगिकी
6. यह किसी भी सामाजिक और व्यावसायिक मुद्दे के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है

# WHAT IS DIFFERENT







Basic Research



Theoretical

Knowledge expansion

Applied Research



Practical

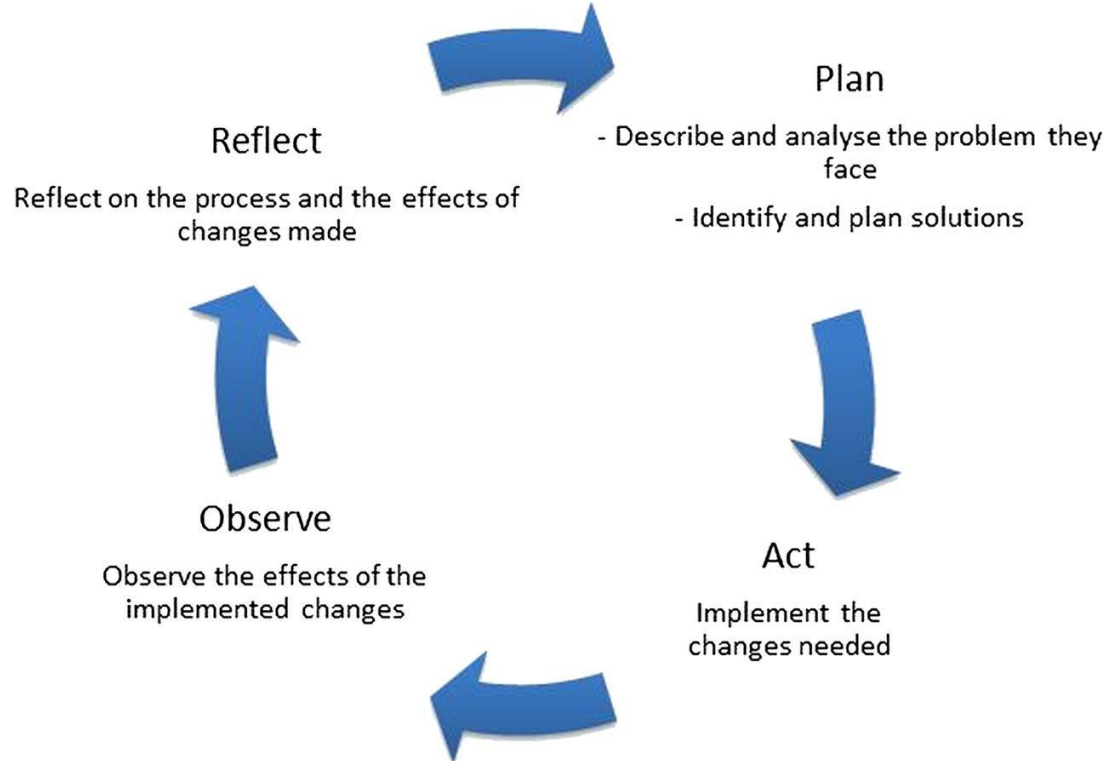
Betterment of humans

## BASIC RESEARCH VERSUS APPLIED RESEARCH

<i>Basic Research</i>	<i>Applied Research</i>
Expands current knowledge	Solves particular life problems
Theoretical and exploratory in nature	Practical and descriptive in nature
Wider scope	More specific scope
Less associated with technology	Associated with the advancement of technology
Predicts future phenomena	Creates solutions or preventions for future problems
Curiosity-driven	Client-driven
Does not have direct commercial objectives	Has direct commercial objectives
Less connected with economy	Highly connected with economical pursuits
Less often appear in academic publications	More often appear in academic publications
Takes place in sterile environment	Occurs in real world settings

# 3.Action Research

## कार्य शोध





# 3.Action Research

## कार्य शोध

It is undertaken to find an **immediate** solution to a problem.

Sometimes, the researcher himself or herself can take action and sometimes an authority takes the necessary steps or action.

1. यह एक समस्या का तत्काल समाधान खोजने के लिए किया जाता है।
2. कभी-कभी, शोधकर्ता स्वयं या स्वयं कार्रवाई कर सकता है और
3. कभी-कभी कोई प्राधिकरण आवश्यक कदम या कार्रवाई करता है।

# 4.Exploratory Research

## खोजपूर्ण शोध

1. It is conducted to have a better understanding of the existing problem, but will not provide conclusive results
2. Pilot Study
3. Flexible
4. Ground work
5. It is a time consuming research a
6. Exploratory research is carried out when a topic needs to be understood in depth



# 4.Exploratory Research

## खोजपूर्ण शोध

1. यह मौजूदा समस्या की बेहतर समझ रखने के लिए आयोजित किया जाता है, लेकिन निर्णायक परिणाम प्रदान नहीं करेगा
2. मूल अध्ययन
3. लचीला
4. जमीन का कामयह
5. एक समय लेने वाली शोध है
6. जब किसी विषय को गहराई से समझने की आवश्यकता हो तो खोजपूर्ण शोध किया जाता है

# Types and methodologies of Exploratory research

## i. Primary research methods

- i. Surveys
- ii. Interviews
- iii. Focus groups:
- iv. Observations

## Secondary research methods

1. Online research:
2. Case study research

# 5.Descriptive Research

## वर्णनात्मक शोध

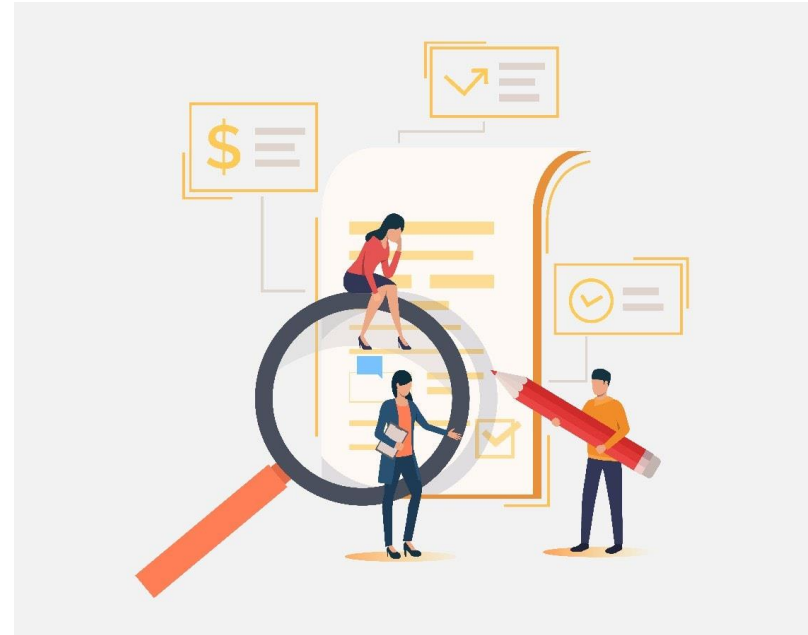
1. researcher has no control over the variables.
2. surveys, case studies, and interviews(Collection of Information)
3. Knows as ex-post facto research
4. Primary Research
5. Base on Question
6. Saw past Data
7. what occurred?(past)
8. what is occurring?(runing)



# 5.Descriptive Research

## वर्णनात्मक शोध

1. researcher has no control over the variables.
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3. Knows as ex-post facto research
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7. what occurred?(past)
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# 6. Analytical Research

## विश्लेषणात्मक शोध





# 6. Analytical Research

## विश्लेषणात्मक शोध

1. **logic** and **reasoning**.
2. This is usually an **in-depth study**.
3. **critical thinking** and evaluation.
4. A study conducted to find the reasons for the decline of a currency value
5. Used **Secondary data**
  1. तर्क और तर्क।
  2. यह आमतौर पर एक गहन अध्ययन है।
  3. महत्वपूर्ण सोच और मूल्यांकन।
  4. मुद्रा मूल्य में गिरावट के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए किया गया
  5. एक अध्ययन से केंद्री डेटा का इस्तेमाल किया

# Differences



## Descriptive Research

- Fact-finding enquires and survey methods
- Ascertains and describes the characteristics of the issue
- Describes of the state of affairs as it exists at present
- No control over the variables



## Analytical Research

- Collected data is analyzed and explained
- Beyond merely describing the characteristics
- Explains existing state of affairs from available data
- Works within the constraints variables



## #13-Today Question

The principal of a school conducts an interview session of teachers and students with a view to explore the possibility of their enhanced participation in school programmes. This endeavour may be related to which type of research?

एक स्कूल के प्रिंसिपल स्कूल के कार्यक्रमों में उनकी बढ़ी हुई भागीदारी की संभावना का पता लगाने के लिए शिक्षकों और छात्रों का साक्षात्कार सत्र आयोजित करते हैं। यह प्रयास किस प्रकार के अनुसंधान से संबंधित हो सकता है?

- (1) Evaluation Research
- (2) Fundamental Research
- (3) Action Research
- (4) Applied Research



**Feedback**